

GIN'KO, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Brief report on the work of the All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Farm Mechanization. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 22
no.10:43-46 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva. Predstavlena akademikom M.V. Sablikovym.
(Farm mechanization)

GINKO, O.M.

Attachement to the ~~KHM~~-4,2 cultivator-fertilizer spreader for the
application of herbicides. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. no.4:65-67
'58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Cultivators) (Fertilizer spreaders) (Herbicides)

GIN'KO, G.M.

Shellers for threshing seed corn ears. Biul, tekhn., -skon, inform.
no. 6:57 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Threshing machines)

GIN'KO, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Development of Academician V.P. Goriachkin's theory of the
threshing-machine cylinder. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 23 no. 6:43-
48 '53. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva. Predstavlena akademikom V.A.Zheligovskim.
(Threshing machines)

USSR/Electricity
Hydroelectric Plants

Jul 48

"Review of 'Small Hydroelectric Power Plants of the
Karelian Isthmus' A. A. Korolev," S. S. Ginko, Cand
Tech Sci, 3/4 p

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 7

In spite of several defects, book contains much
useful data. Published by Gosenergoizdat, Lenin-
grad-Moscow, 1947, 4,000 copies.

15/49TH6

GINKO, S.S.; STRELKOVSKIY, S.A.

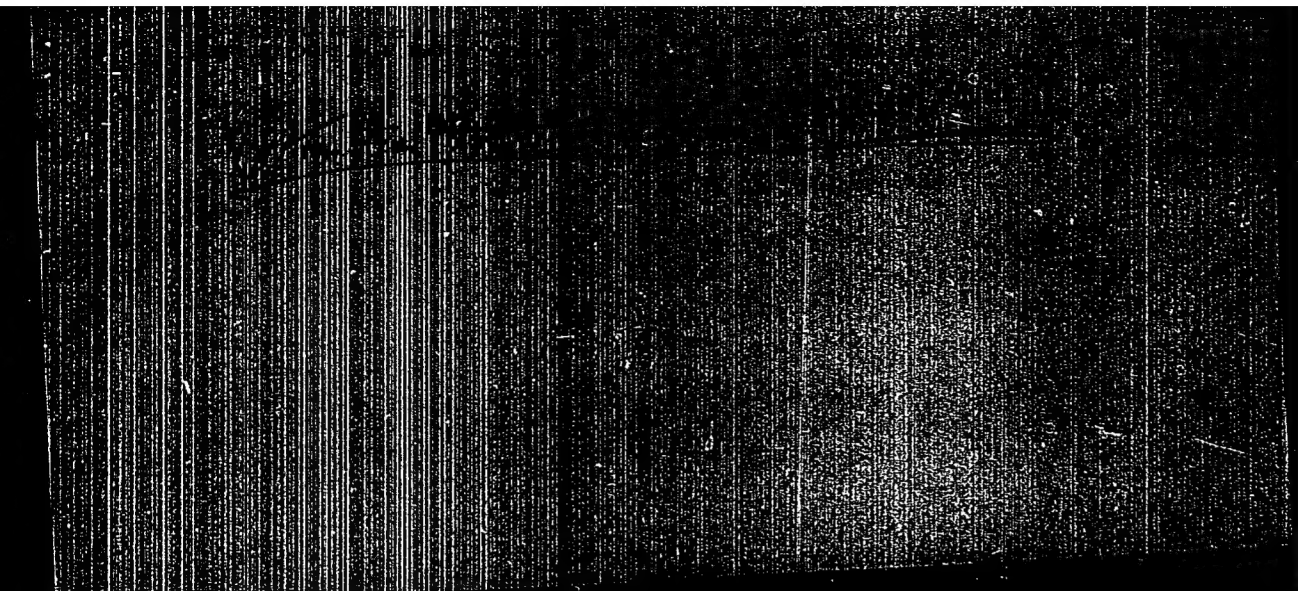
[Rural hydroelectric power stations] Sel'skie gidroelektrostan-
tsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1953. 139 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

GIMKO, Sergey Sergeyevich; KHASHCHINSKIY, V.P., professor, redaktor;
CHAPSKIY, P.D., redaktor; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Research and surveying for the construction of rural hydro-
electric power stations] Obsledovaniia i izyskanii dlia stroi-
tel'stva sel'skikh GKS. Pod red. V.P. Khashchinskogo. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 178 p. [Microfilm] (NLRA 8:9)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

GINKO, Sergey Sergeyevich; ZVORYKIN, K.A., redaktor; SHATILINA, M.K.,
redaktor; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Water power resources of the U.S.S.R.; their investigation
and utilization] Vodnoenergeticheskie bogatstva SSSR; ikh izu-
chenie i ispol'zovanie. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-
vo, 1955. 195 p. (Hydroelectric power) (MLRA 9:6)



1-1(6); 8(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2877

Ginko, Sergey Sergeyevich

Osnovy gidrotekhniki (Principles of Hydraulic Engineering)
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 302 p. Errata slip inserted.
5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: K. Ye. Ivanov; Ed.: M. K. Shatilina; Tech. Ed.: M. Ya
Flaum.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for hydrologists, hydraulic
engineers, and construction engineers. It may serve as a text-
book on hydraulic engineering.

COVERAGE: The book treats various hydraulic engineering problems.
River transport and navigation, water power installations,
irrigation projects, water supply, sewerage, installations in the
fishing industry, bridge construction, and general hydrologic
questions are discussed. The author thanks hydraulic engineer
K. Ye. Ivanov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, and A. A. Gromova,
instructor at the Khar'kov Hydrometeorological Tekhnikum. He

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Principles of Hydraulic (Cont.)

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further thanks S. V. Nerpin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for the use of materials incorporated in the text. There are 13 Soviet references.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TC145.G5)

~~GINKO, Tadeusz~~

Intraarterial blood transfusion in cases of shock. Polski tygod.
lek. 10 no.5:137-141 1 Feb 55.

1. Z I. klin. chirurg. Sl. A.M.w Zabrze; kier. prof. dr. med.
J.Gasinski.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, administration
intra-arterial in shock)

(SHOCK, therapy
blood transfusion, intra-arterial)

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26788.

Author : Tadeusz Ginko

Inst :

Title : The Saturation of Preserved Blood With Oxygen.

Orig Pub: Polski tygodn. lekar., 1955, 10, No 7, 197-199.

Abstract: An apparatus for saturating blood with O_2 is described. Saturation for a 30 minute period increased the content of HbO_2 in preserved blood up to 90-98% of the total Hb content. Until 39 days from the moment the blood was taken, the capacity of the Hb to combine with O_2 did not diminish. The O_2 content of oxygenated blood remained for a period of 10 days at a level corresponding to the O_2 content of

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26788;

arterial blood. Such preserved oxygenated blood
is employed in grave postoperative states and in
shock.

Card : 2/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26792.

the period following the transfusion. The childrens' weights increased considerably more rapidly than before the transfusion, and in a number of cases weight recovery began only after the transfusion. The general condition of the child improved, its motor activity increased, as did the strength of the sucking reflex. Among infants with pulmonary atelectasis, decrease and cessation of attacks of asphyxia were observed. Electroencephalographi examination of all of the children showed an increase in the tonus of the cortex, augmentation of its bioelectric activity and the appearance of slow waves, all of which attest to an improved clinical conditon. The author recommends the introduction of the method

Card : 2/3

FRCZKOWSKIA, Marian; GINKO, Tadeusz; PAWLIK, Alfred

Lytic cocktail in post-traumatic shock. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.7:
303-306 16 Feb 59.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej; kierownik: prof.
dr Josef Gasinski. Adres: Zabrze, ul. 3 maja 13, II Kl. Chir. Sl. A.W.
 (HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, in various dis.
 post-traum. shock (Pol))
 (SHOCK, ther.
 artif. hibernation in post-traum. shock (Pol))

.....GINKO, Tadeusz: ~~WOLANSKI~~, Adam

Unusual complication during the course of acute pancreatitis. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.32:1490-1492 10 Aug 59.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A. M.; kierownik - prof. dr J. Gasinski i z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Sl. A. M.: kierownik - prof. dr J. Japa).

(PANCREATITIS, compl.)

GINKO, Tadeusz; ADAMCZYK, Roman; SADLINSKI, Czeslaw; ORLOW, Tadeusz;
HROCZECHA, Maciej

Homo- and heteroplasty of the aorta by means of experimental
lyophilized grafts. Polski przegl.chir. 31 no.11:1169-1175
N '59.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A. M. w Zabrze Kierownik:
prof. dr J. Gasinski.
(AORTA transpl)

GINKO, Tadeusz; TOBIK, Stanislaw

ACTH in the local treatment of burns. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.21:
811-813 22 My '61.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w Przemysle Węglowym i Hutniczym
w Zabrsu-Rokitnicy; dyrektor: prof. dr Brunon Nowakowski i z II
Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A.M.; kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Gasinski.

(CORTICOTROPIN ther) (BURNS ther)

SADLINSKI, Czeslaw; GINKO, Tadeusz; ORLOW, Tadeusz; MADEJSKI, Tadeusz;
ADAMCZYK, Roman

Obstruction of the great vessels treated with an alloplasty prosthesis. Polski przeegl. chir. 33 no.2:113-118 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. AM w Zabrze Kierownik: prof.
dr J. Gasinski.

(BLOOD VESSELS surg)

GASINSKI, Jozef; GINKO, Tadeusz

Cancer of the stomach. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.7/9:704-705. '61.

i. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. AM w Zabrze Kierownik: prof. dr.
J. Gasinski.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS surg)

GINKO, Tadeusz; ORLOW, Tadeusz

ACTH and cortisone in the prevention of thyroid crisis.
Polski przegl. chir. 35 no.9:933-934 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. AM w Zabrze. Kierownik:
prof. dr. J.Gasinski.

*

Intraperitoneal injection of hydrocortisone in a case of severe traumatic shock. Pol. tyr. 10. 10. 1944.

L. 2 11 Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sz. Akademickiej w Warszawie (kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Gasinski).

ALAMKIEWICZ, Kazimierz; GINKO, Tadeusz; GRZBIELA, Jacek; WISNIEWSKI,
Miroslaw

Substitution of ureteral defects with autologous ureteral grafts.
Pol. przegl. chir. 36 no.4a:Suppl.:467-479 Ap '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej
w Zabrze (Kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski) i z Zakladu
Anatomii Patologicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze
(Kierownik: prof. dr W. Niepolomski).

GINKO, Wlodzimierz, mgr inz.

The House of the Technician in Lublin has eased the proper development of the activities of the scientific and technical associations. Przegl techn 85 no.28:4 12 J1'64.

1. Chairman of the Voivodeship Contacts Committee of the Central Technical Organization, Lublin.

ZOBOV, Ye.V.; SHCHELKUNOVA, M.S.; BABANOVA, Zh.I.; CHAPURIN, V.I.; SHEMELEVA, V.A.;
DYUL'GER, T.B.; GINKU, A.I.

Anticorrosive coatings of the internal surfaces of tanks used for the
storage and processing of wine and juices; preliminary report. Trudy
MNIIPP 2:43-55 '62. (MIWA 16:4)

(Wine and wine making--Equipment and supplies)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Decorative.

M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11118

Author : Ginkul, S.G.
Inst :
Title : The Japanese Maple, *Acer palmatum* Thunb., Its Variants
and Chosen Forms.

Orig Pub : Izv. Batumsk. botan. sada. AN GruzSSR, 1956, No 7, 33-65

Abstract : A description (with illustrations) is given of 27 garden forms of the *Acer palmatum* Thunb. which is little known in the Soviet subtropics but which is exceptionally decorative because of its own peculiar coloration and the extraordinary dissection of its leaves. These forms reproduce vegetatively since the desired qualities are not always transmitted through seed reproduction. The garden forms of the Japanese maple are recommended for wide use in the garden-park plantations of the Black Sea coast of Georgia. These forms, which are cultivated in the

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11118

ACCESSION NR: AP4000402

S/0294/63/001/001/0073/0084

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, Ye. M.; Ginnius, Ye. F.; Pechenov, A. N.;
Sobolev, N. N.

TITLE: Determination of the matrix element in the dipole moment of
electron transfers in the cyanogen violet spectrum. Part 1

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 1, no. 1, 1963, 73-84

TOPIC TAGS: cyanogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, shock wave, high
temperature, radiative heat transfer, cyanogen spectrum, spectral
line reversal, spectroscopy, supersonic aerodynamics, violet band,
electron transfer, dipole moment, matrix element, absorption spec-
trum, radiative heat exchange, heat exchange, heat transfer, shock
wave heating, shock tube, violet band system, reflected shock wave

ABSTRACT: In view of the uncertainty in the value of $|R_e|^2$ (the
square of the electron transition dipole moment matrix element) for
Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4000402

the violet cyanogen spectrum, and in view of a recent development of a new method for determining this quantity in the Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR) by measuring the absorption of light in gas behind a reflected shock wave, new measurements of $|R_e|^2$ have been set up by this method, with the CN radicals obtained by heating a mixture of CO and N_2 by a reflected shock wave. It was established that by transmitting pulsed light through a mixture of CO and N_2 heated to 5,000--7,000°K by the reflected shock wave, it is possible to register the absorption spectrum of the violet CN band system, and determine the value of $|R_e|^2$ of this system. To choose the optimal experimental condition and to obtain the data necessary for the data reduction, the states of the CO and N_2 mixture behind the reflected shock wave were calculated over a wide range of initial pressures (10--200 mm Hg) and of shock-wave velocities (2.0--5.6 km/sec). The temperature of the mixture

ACCESSION NR: AP4000402

was measured by a generalized method of inversion relative to the CN bands, which was also used to monitor the fact that the CN concentration is in equilibrium. The shock tube employed was described by the authors previously (Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 8, 585, 761, 1960). It is concluded that the most suitable conditions for the described experiment are those with $T_5 \geq 4800^\circ\text{K}$ (i.e., $p_1 = 100, 50, 25$ mm Hg). The final results of the experiments will be reported in future articles. "In conclusion the authors are grateful to A. T. Matachun and L. L. Sabsovich for programming and solving the problem with the electronic computer, to A. A. Sapronov for developing the electronic apparatus, and to G. I. Dronova and I. M. Kholinov for help with the work." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR
(Physics Institute AN SSSR)

BLYUMBERG, I.B.; GINNO, N.A.

Study of ~~the~~ dependence of the nature of the kinetics of development on the duration of the process and on the thickness of the bordering layer. Trudy LIKI no.4:165-169 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra obshchey fotografii i tekhnologii obrabotki kinofotomaterialov.

(Photography--Developing and developers)

GINODMAN, A.G.

Construction of conditional horizons in one of the regions in
Bashkiria. Geofiz.razv. no.14:24-32 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

GINODMAN, A.G.

Study of salt domes in the Caspian Lowland using elongated hodographs
of waves reflected from subsalt horizons. Razved. i prom. geofiz.
no.47:18-23 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Caspian Lowland--Salt domes) (Seismic prospecting)

GINODMAN, A.G.; MIRONOVA, L.V.

Way of applying corrections to hodographs of reflected waves.
Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.47:42-45 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Seismometry)

1. DICHOMAN, B.K.
2. TEST (500)
4. Paperboard
7. Stakhanovite methods of work in enterprises of the Main Paper Box Industry. Buz. prom. ST, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Uncl.

Ginodman, B.M.
RAVIN, S.D.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Improving the organization of work norms and wages in municipal enterprises, Gor. khov. Mosk. 32 no.4:33-35 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik Otdela truda i zarplaty Gorodskoy planovoy komissi (for Ravin).
 2. Starshiy inzhener Otdela truda i zarplaty Gorodskoy planovoy komissii (for Ginodman).
- (Wages)

RAVVIN, S.M.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Precast concrete plants change to the seven-hour workday. Gor. khoz.
Mosk. 32 no.11:7-9 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarplaty Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for
Ravvin). 2. Starshiy inzhener otdela truda i zarplaty Gorplana Mosgor-
ispolkoma (for Ginodman).
(Hours of labor) (Moscow--Concrete plants)

RAVVIN, S.D.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Conversion to the seven-hour work day at machinery manufacturing and metalworking enterprises of the Executive Committee of the City of Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.11: 5-7 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik otдела truda i zarabotnoy platy Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for Ravvin). 2. Starshiy inzhener otдела truda i zarabotnoy platy Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for Ginodman).

(Moscow--Hours of labor)

GINODMAN, B.M.

New wage specifications for automotive transportation workers. Gor.
khoz. Mosk. 35 no.8:31-32 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Transportation, Automotive) (Wages)

Better extraction of willow bark M. Chadnik and G. Goshman. *Vostochny Korkovoy Prom. Torg.* 1930, 21, 1, 4-6. *Zem. Zerk.* 1932, 11, 1988. Comparative experiments on the extraction of willow bark were carried out according to the principle of uninterrupted circulation. Experiments were made with (1) pure Moscow tap water (2) 1% sodium dihydrogen phosphate (3) the same water with the addition of 1.5% sodium sulfite (4) the dry residue of material which can be extracted with water (5) the same water with the addition of 2% soda. Apparatus and method are described, and results presented in tables and diagrams. The addition of sulfite to the extraction water increases the yield of tanning materials, which reaches a maximum with 1.5% sodium sulfite.

ASB-SCA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

110
111

21

Preparing tanning solutions from pine bark extracts. G. M. Genshman. *Trudovye Izvestiya Kuzbasskoy Promyshlennosti* 1931, No. 1, 31-2. The yield of tanning substances increases with increase in the temp., the max. being at 100° in the first diffuser and 120° at the last diffuser and at a pressure of 2-2.5 atm., though the amount of insol. matter reaches 6.8 g. per l. of ext. Extn. in open diffusers at 100° yielded only 74.5% of tannins. Addn. of Na_2SO_4 or NaHSO_4 gave an addnl. 15.4-15.8% and the quality of the extract was slightly superior. A high extn. temp., although causing a higher yield of insol. material, permits a more rapid pptn. of the latter. The yield of insol. material was 10% in 18 hrs. at room temp.; 8% on preliminary cooling to 5°. The yield of tannins in this case amounted to 1.1%. The ext. was cooled at 20-25°. The yield of tannins in this case amounted to 1.1%. The ext. from pine bark did not have satisfactory tanning properties without sulfitation. A. A. Bushlinsk

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RESEARCH METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Extraction of oak pulp. O. M. Ginzman, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. R., Tsvetn. Nauka, Leningrad, Inst. Krasnomet. Prom., Gosdard. Inst., Legol Prom. No. 2, 11-14(1963).*—The best operating conditions for the extrn. of oak pulp are: (1) Temp. should be 85° in the head and 121° in the tail diffuser at a pressure of 2-2.5 atm. (2) The diffuser battery should contain 6-9 diffusers. (3) The extrn. should last 8 hrs. (4) The extr. should constitute 34-80% of the wt. of the air-dry shavings. Acidic breaking up of the oak shavings after cutting in drums raises the tannin yield by 4.7%. A mass. of 90% of the tannin present in the oak pulp can be recovered. The operations are described. An additional disintegration of the oak pulp in the "Schroder" disintegrating machine. O. M. Ginzman and M. N. Krasukhin. *Ibid.* 25-8. —The operations of the "Schroder" disintegrator are described. Up to 4% more tannin can be recovered by using this app. Methods for a rational treatment of pine bark for the preparation of extracts and solutions. M. I. Khadulsk and O. M. Ginzman. *Ibid.* 44-60. —Satisfactory results were obtained under the following extrn. conditions in diffusers: (a) extrn. temp. in all diffusers (b) 90-8°, (c) duration of extrn. 10-12 hrs., yield 200% soln. (on the wt. of bark),

(c) extr. of 20-24% (d) sulfitation of the extr. with a mist. of sulfite (1.5%) and bisulfite (4% of the wt. of the liquid extr.) during 10 hrs., and (e) duration of treatment with the sulfite 4 hrs. at 95° and with bisulfite 6 hrs. at 80-85°. The diffuser liquor had the following av. characteristics: gravity 3.3-3.9°Bé., sol. matter 6.64-11.97, insol. matter 0.23-0.45, containing substances 2.84-3.13 and tannides 2.70-3.84; the extr. had correspondingly 6.9-20.5, 14.22-38.14, 0.46-1.93, 7.34-17.70 and 6.96-21.41. The pine extr. had after sulfitation correspondingly 23.3-24.9, 30.15-39.66, 0.44-0.85, 19.80-19.81 and 19.34-19.18. Tanning with pine extracts. A. N. Mikhailov. *Ibid.* 67-72. —In a lab. investigation pieces of leather were tanned with a mist. of quebracho and oak extr. and with pine extr. The former yielded a completely tanned leather, while the latter produced a leather with black streaks which could not be removed in spite of a great variety of remedies applied. Histological examination in an attempt to find a method for val tanning with pine. E. Kocharov. *Ibid.* 73-9. —After tanning with a quebracho-oak soln. the collagen fascicles are friable and appear to be distributed close to one another, while the fibrillation is clearly visible. After tanning with pine solns. there is observed an intensive pptn. of tannides; tanning is very superficial, the tannides do not penetrate and dark streaks are formed; the collagen fascicles are dry and fibrillation is absent; interfascicular spaces are seen. In the extrn. with NaCl dark streaks are absent, but the tannides have almost no

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Literature review on the sulfonation of oak extracts
G. M. Gindman. *Chimicheskiye Tekhnologii*. Kozhoburne
Prilozheniye 1933, No. 9, 22-6. - A bibliography of 20
references. A. A. Ruchinskii

31

through a refractory-lined water-sprayed scrubber, where they are cooled to 300-350°. Thence the gases pass through an acid-proof, brick-lined tower, packed to 6' of its height with 100-mm. Raschig rings. In this tower, irrigated with circulating wet H_2SO_4 , the gases are cooled to 100° or lower. Also in this tower the gas is freed of dust, 50-60% of the SO_3 vapors, 50-60% of its As_2O_3 , 30-60% of its Se and some sublimed S. The cooled and partly purified gas is passed through an (kev. filter, which permits removal of original SO_3 to the extent of 99.95% to As_2O_3 to 99.93%, Se to 100%; sublimed S is not removed as nearly completely as the other impurities. Complete burning of S could be insured by properly regulating the quantities of S and air in the burner. If the S charged into the burner, 8.2-10.6%, is lost, 0.2-8.4% of this could be saved if proper control instruments were installed. Per 100 tons of S there are As_2O_3 400 and Se 40 kg. As_2O_3 must be disposed of to prevent water pollution. The Se is recovered for use in the electrochemical industry.

M. J. Hume

ADN-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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APPENDIX

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recovery in Cottrell precipitators and the former is a sanitary problem created by venting these gases to the atm. The present work considers alternate methods of oxidizing these gases by combustion and by absorption in hypochlorite solutions. The combustion method has the advantages of simplicity, low cost, and possibility of automatic control. The explosive nature of the digester relief gas has been an obstacle to their handling in the past, but a study of their explosive limits has made possible a method for safe handling. Relief gas is passed through spray catchers, which also serve as water seals in case of an explosion. For safe operation, blow gases must be cooled to 100° or below and dried with not less than 50 vols. of air. This gas is then burned in a Wagner furnace. M. S.

This gas is then burned in a Wagner furnace. M. S.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[Faint header information at the top of the page]

GINODMAN, G. M.

USSR/Medicine - Industry and Occupations, Jul 48
Hygiene
Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation

"Problem of Purifying Waste Gas in the Sulfate-
Cellulose Industry," G. M. Ginodman, 32 pp

"Gig 1 San" No 7

Discloses methods of purifying waste gas in the
sulfate-cellulose industry, and the sanitation
and economic objectives. Describes especially
effective method: the treatment of gas with
alkaline substances and chlorine (or bleaching
powder).

26/4975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Purifying exhaust gases and ventilation air containing mercury vapors.
(In: Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznaya gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya
inspektsiya. Ochistka promyshlennykh vybrosov v atmosferu. 1953, p.109-132)
(MLRA 7:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy
ochistke gazov Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Air--Purification)

● 2008-2009 年中国主要城市人口密度表

(In: Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznaya gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya inspeksiya. Ochistka promyshlennyykh vybrosov v atmosferu. 1953, p.142-156) (MIRA 7:1)

(Air--Purification)

AUTHOR: ~~Ginodman~~, G.M.

SOV/136-58-12-8/22

TITLE: Modern Methods of Removing Mercury Vapour from Waste-gases
Ventilation Discharges (Sovremennyye metody ochistki
otkhodyashchikh gazov i ventilyatsionnykh vybrosov ot
parov rtuti)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 12, pp 31 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author mentions that heavy losses of mercury due to its appreciable vapour pressure occur in industrial waste gases, leading to financial loss and danger to health. To avoid this, steps are being taken to reduce mercury evolution and also to make more use of methods of removing it from waste gases and ventilation air. The author describes three such methods, available to the Soviet industry, which remove more than 95% of the element from the gas to give a concentrated product which can be roasted mixed with mercury ore. The most widely used method (dry pyrolusite) is based on the ability of crushed manganese ore to absorb mercury vapour from gases at 5 - 50 °C, under 85% of relative humidity and containing less than 0.5 and 0.3 g of sulphur dioxide and dust, respectively, per m³. The reagent can be regenerated many times. The author describes an installation (Figure 1) for dealing with dusty and SO₂-containing gas

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SOV/136-58-12-8/22

Modern Methods of Removing Mercury Vapour from Waste-gases Ventilation Discharges

and gives operating details and some results (Table 1) obtained at a mercury works in dealing with gases at about 4 000 nm³/hour and in reagent regeneration. The author next describes the selective gaseous chlorine method: at relative moisture of the gases of 85% or less chlorine reacts selectively with mercury vapour. In the plant (Figure 2) the chlorine (0.45 kg/1 000 m³ of treated gases) is added from cylinders, the mixture passing through a coke-filled vessel and then a scrubber. Good results have been obtained by this method on an experimental (Table 3) and experimental-production (capacity 7 000 nm³ gases/hour) (Table 4) installations. Although the method is effective and gives products from which SO₂ and mercury are convenient to remove, the use of chlorine has disadvantages. Finally, the author deals with the use of activated carbons, whose preparation he has described in "Cleaning of Industrial Discharges to the Atmosphere", Medgiz., 1953. He states that only chlorinated carbon is available in sufficient quantity and that the method is limited to gases with relative

Card 2/3

SOV/136-58-12-8/22

Modern Methods of Removing Mercury Vapour from Waste-gases Ventilation Discharges

humidities not exceeding 75%. Layer thicknesses of 400 - 500 mm and gas velocities and temperature of 0.2 m/sec and 5-40 °C are recommended and the author describes a suitable multi-layer filter with central discharge of spent absorbent. The method is highly effective, simple and economic in manpower. The author gives some results obtained with type "BAU" activated carbon, unchlorinated and chlorinated (Table 5) showing the superiority of the latter. There are 3 figures, 5 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

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S/136/60/000/07/012/024
E193/E283

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AUTHORS: Ginodman, G. M., and Tokmadzhyan, G. S 15

TITLE: Gas Absorption and Regeneration of Cryolite in the
Production of Aluminium

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, Nr 7, pp 51-58 (USSR)

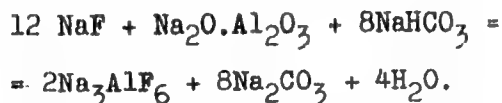
ABSTRACT: A plant for purification of waste gases, obtained during the electrolytic production of aluminium, first of this kind to be built in the Soviet Union, was erected at the Kanakerski Aluminium Plant in 1957. The present paper gives a detailed description of the construction and operation of this plant, designed to treat 1 300 000 m³ of the waste gases per h. Four axial-flow pumps are used to force the waste gases through a water-jet scrubber, constructed in the form of an annulus (outside diameter 25 m, inside diameter 12 m), divided by vertical walls into four equal segments, each of which can be operated individually. The scrubber, in which a solution of soda ash is used, is operating under the following conditions: gas flow rate - 1.03 m/sec; consumption of the soda ash solution - 9.4 m³/m² h; concentration of soda ash in the solution - 4%; time

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E193/E283

Gas Absorption and Regeneration of Cryolite in the Production of Aluminium

during which the gases are in contact with the water spray - 0.8 sec; the temperature of the gases at the entry and at the exit side of the scrubber - 65 to 75 and 24 to 29°C, respectively; relative humidity of the gases - 7 to 9 before, and 93 to 96% after passing through the scrubber. When, after being recirculated for some time, the soda ash solution becomes enriched in the NaF, NaHCO₃ and Na₂SO₄, it is diverted to the regeneration plant for recovery of cryolite. The bicarbonate method due to Labutin, Ivanov, and Morozov, is used for this purpose, cryolite being formed as a result of the following reaction:



The obtained product contains 37 - 46% F, 28 - 32% Na, 9 - 12% Al, and 5 - 9% SO₄. Sulphate is removed from this product by repulping with hot water (liquid:solid =

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Gas Absorption and Regeneration of Cryolite in the Production of
Aluminium

10:1) and filtering, after which it contains 47.9% F, 30.4% Na, 12.2% Al, and 2.2% SO₄. Preliminary calculations have shown that the purifying plant recovers up to 40 kg of fluorine and up to 900 kg of alumina per each ton of aluminium produced. Thus, in addition to its main function of preventing atmospheric pollution, the plant produces a large quantity of valuable raw material. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 10 Soviet references. 4

GINODMAN, G.M.; GLIKIN, D.S.; PEYSAKHOV, I.L.

Testing rapid scrubbers for gas purification from chlorine.

TSvet. met. 35 no.3:42-48 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Scrubbers (Chemical technology)--Testing)
(Gases--Purification)

ИИТАКОВ, А.А.; СИНОПОВ, А.М.; РАМАНОВА, А.А.

Gas purification from chlorine by dry sorption method, of
scrubber. Stor. nach. trad. Gostotekhn. 1971, 10, 10, 10.
1971, 10, 10

VLADIMIROV, G.Ye.: GINODMAN, L.M.

Volume of free energy of the hydrolysis of a phosphate bond, rich in energy,
in adenosinetriphosphoric acid. Biokhimiia 18 no.4:490-498 J1-ag '53.
(MLB 6:8)

1. Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.
Kirova, Leningrad. (Hydrolysis) (adenosinephosphoric acid)

USSR:

The application of the method of labeled atoms to the determination of the state of equilibrium in the hydrolysis of phosphoric acid esters. L. A. Gerasimova, M. I. Gerasimov, and A. A. Gerasimov. *Radiochemistry* (USSR), 1964, 6, 1, 1-4. Equilibrium of an intermediate phase, formed as a result of the hydrolysis of the reaction in question, with equation $\Delta F = -RT \ln K$. In the hydrolysis of glycerophosphate in H_2O at equilibrium the state of equilibrium, the state of H_2O of the phosphate, and of the glycerol can be held by the usual analytical procedures. This cannot be done for the determination of glycerophosphate. Here the labeled phosphate P^{32} is a way out of the difficulty, since the equilibrium, at any state of which can be held, from the radioactivity properties of the components. Thus, the equilibrium in glycerophosphate hydrolysis is P^{32} (phosphate) (glycerol)/glycerophosphate (water), which can be compared from the values of the initial contents of the phosphate (C_0), the glycerol (C_1), the radioactivity of the labeled phosphate (A_0), and of the equal radioactivity of the glycerophosphate (A_1). The content of the H_2O remains practically the same. In equation $K = C_1 C_2 / C_0 C_1$ Case (1) the factors correspondingly are: equal content of the phosphate, equal content of the glycerol, equal content of the

GINODMAN, L.M.

Present state of the problem of fluorescent antibodies. Vop.virus.
2 no.4:195-201 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(ANTIBODIES,
fluorescence, review (Rus))

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of enzyme action. Vop. med. khim. 6 no.3:323-326 My-Je '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

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OREKHOVICH, V. N., AND SH. IKITER, V. O. (USSR)

"Some Observations on the Structure and Mechanism of Action
of Proteinases."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

GINODMAN, L. M., GRAYL, T. O., OREKHOVICH, V. N., (USSR)

"Separation of Inactivated Pepsin into Components by
Chromatography on Diethylaminoethylcellulose."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961.

KOZLOV, L.V.; GINDMAN, L.M.; ZOLOTAREV, B.M.; OREKHOVICH, V.N.

Study of the catalytic activity of pepsin with the aid of
018. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:945-946 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

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2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Orekhovich).
(Pepsin) (Catalysis)

MAL'TSEV, N.I.; GINODMAN, L.M.; OREKHOVICH, V.N.

N-terminal amino acids and the catalytic activity of pepsin obtained from pepsinogen under different activation conditions. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.6:1442-1445 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

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(Pepsin) (Pepsinogen) (amino acids)

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Chromatography of proteins on ion exchangers and fractionation
of mixtures, containing proteins, on columns with cephalex.
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(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soedineniy AN SSSR i Institut pitaniya
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Energy characteristics of the ester bond in N-vinylcarbazole and
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1. Institut khimii prirokh. Lyubimovsk. ul. 12, Moscow.

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Relation between pepsin catalyzed reactions of transpeptidation and
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(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, 2. Deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR (for Orekhovich).

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SOLOV'YEVA, T.A.

Chromatographic study of the gastric juice in chronic gastritis
and peptic ulcer. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.6:604-610 N-B '64.

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Performance of calculating machines.)

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G. Ya. Dekhtyov's Book, 'Atlas of Clinical Electrocardiography',"
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Милин, Г.Е. (Оренбург, Ленинская ул., д.44); ...

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scapula. Ortop., travm. i prot-z. 25 n. 7:45 ...

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1. Iz rafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (rav. - prof. ...)
Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ORAKHOVATS, D.; DOBREVA, N.; NACHEV, N.; VASILEV, A.; GINOVSKA, Fr.;
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Phosphorus content in the erythrocytes of venous and spleen blood.
Izv biol med. BAN 3 no.3:21-28 '59. (EEAI 10:4)

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 (SPLEEN)

GINSAR', V.A.

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granulated sugar. Sakh. prom. 32 no. 6:45-50 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
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tekhnicheskikh nauk; PETROV, P.F., nauchnyy redaktor; SEMENOVA, M.M.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; STULENITSKAYA, V.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

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(Piers) (Piling (Civil engineering))

GINSBARG, R.,¹ kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

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1. Chernomorproyekt.
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See also:

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Republic, which took place on April 15-22, 1961, at the Ministry
of Agriculture of USSR. Chief Veterinary Surgeons of many
of USSR, Ukrainian and Moldavian SSR, and of all the Republics
of many scientific research institutions, and others took part also.]

Veterinariya Vol 4, No 7, July 1961 p. 13.

GINSBURG, A.N.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The inhibition by acetaldehyde of oxidation reactions catalysed by pyridine proteins. A. N. Ginsburg and A. D. Gavrilova. *Biochimica* 12, 400-401 (1947). During the investigation of the biochem. mechanism of the toxic action of MeCHO (I), it was found that I inactivated many dehydrogenases, especially those containing diphosphopyridine nucleotide (CoI). The component of the dehydrogenase enzyme on which I directed its action was not the apoenzyme but the CoI. I combined with 1-methyl-2-ethylidene-1,2-dihydronicotinamide to give 1-methyl-2-ethylidene-1,2-dihydronicotinamide, which could not be obtained in an analytically pure condition; *picrate*, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_6$, m. 172-5°; *methiodide*, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$, m. 130-6°. I does not combine with CoI, but does so with reduced CoI (H₂-CoI), the condensation taking place at the α -methyl group of the pyridine ring. The product has an ultraviolet absorption max. at 300 m μ , compared to 340 m μ given by H₂-CoI. The condensation product of H₂-CoI with I after hydrolysis with dil. acids gives 2-ethylidene-1,3-dihydronicotinamide; *picronate*, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_6$, m. 222.5-3.5°. I does not combine with the adenine residue of H₂-CoI. The inactivation of pyridine proteins by I is due to the denaturation of their prosthetic groups. The 2-ethylidene-1,2-dihydronicotinamide-substituted CoI is devoid of catalytic activity. H. Praxley

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ASM-5.1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Reaction of methyl iodide and dimethyl sulfate with reduced coxydihydropyrazine I and with 1-methyl-1,2-dihydroimidazinoamide. A. N. Ginzburg and L. S. Kichimova. *Biohimicheskiy* 14, 200-7 (1949); *Et. C. A.* 43, 705d. When reduced coxydihydropyrazine I (H-Col) is treated with MeI or Me₂SO₄, it loses its biocatalytic properties. The ultraviolet absorption "dihydroband" with a max. of 340 mμ disappears, and is replaced by an absorption max. of 260 mμ. Evidently, a structural change has occurred in the nicotinamide residue of the diphosphopyridine nucleotide. 1-Methyl-1,2-dihydroimidazinoamide (II) on methylation with MeI or Me₂SO₄ yields the III or MeSO₃H salt of 1-methyl-2-methyl-1,2-dihydroimidazinoamide (II); *purate*, C₁₁H₁₂O₄Na, m. 162-70° (decomp.). The ultraviolet absorption max. of 300 mμ given by I has been replaced by a max. of 265 mμ shown by II. On further alkylation, the alkyl group no longer attaches itself to the C but to the ring N. Thus, II and MeI form the methiodide; *purate*, C₁₁H₁₂O₄Na, m. 172-8° (decomp.). II and EtI give the ethiodide, m. 150-8° (decomp.). *purate*, C₁₁H₁₂O₄Na, m. 178-80° (decomp.). II is assumed to have the formula N⁺(Me)CH⁺CH₂C(=NH)CH₂CH₂CH₂, then an easy

tivation of $\text{H}_2\text{-CoI}$ by MeI and Me_2SO is assumed to follow the same path as that given by II. H. Priestley

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5 (3)

AUTHORS: Gerbusha, G. A., Ginsburg, A. N. 307/79-5-17/75

TITLE: Production of Some 2,4-Dinitro-phenyl Derivatives of Lysine
 and of Intermediate Products of Its Synthesis (Poluchenie
 nitrogruppa 2,4-dinitrofenil'nykh proizvodnykh lysina i
 poluproduktov sinteza yego)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5,
 pp 1554-1556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present a considerable number of 2,4-dinitro-phenyl
 derivatives of amino acids is synthesized, but the data
 published on some of them are contradictory. This holds
 also for the lysine derivatives (Refs 2-9). ϵ -N-2,4-dinitro-
 phenyl and the ϵ -N-benzoyl derivative of lysine were obtained
 from the solution of the copper complex salt of lysine. For
 its production not the basic copper carbonate was used but the
 copper nitrate which is well soluble both in water and
 alcohol. The removal of copper from the reaction product was
 carried out (in the benzoyl derivative) by hydrochloric acid
 or (in the case of the dinitro-phenyl derivative) by
 hydrochloric acid and subsequent treatment with hydrogen

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Production of Some 2,4-Dinitro-phenyl Derivatives SCY/79-29-5-33/75
of Lysine and of Intermediate Products of Its Synthesis

sulfide. Thus, the difficulties in the purification which had been reported by R. Porter and F. Winger (Ref. 4) were avoided. ϵ -N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl lysine which is difficultly soluble in water as well as its easily soluble monochlorine hydrate were formed. The monochlorine hydrate contains no crystal water so that the melting points given by other authors (Refs. 4, 5, 6) can be explained by insufficient purity. Further, the authors prepared the following compounds: α -N-benzoyl- ϵ -N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl lysine by benzoylation of the above-mentioned monochlorine hydrate, and α -N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl- ϵ -N-benzoyl lysine by dinitro-phenylation of ϵ -N-benzoyl lysine. The latter was obtained both from the copper complex salt of lysine and benzoyl chloride and likewise from ϵ -caprolactam by a new method. Therefrom the chloride of ϵ -amino caproic acid can easily be formed in good yield. It is brominated with red phosphorus and bromine, and offers a good yield of ϵ -amino- α -bromo caproic acid. Whereas the dinitro-phenylation of ϵ -amino-caproic acid meets with no difficulties the preparation of the reaction product of the dinitro-phenylation of ϵ -amino- α -bromocaproic acid in pure

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